

## THE ALMA RECORD

BARCOCK &amp; GROSSKOPF, Publishers

Published Every Thursday Afternoon at Alma, Gratiot County, Michigan

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE

One copy, one year.....\$1.50  
 One copy, three months......50c  
 One copy, six months......75c  
 Outside of State, one year.....\$2.00

## ADVERTISING RATES

For advertising rates apply for schedule. Notices of church and lodge socials and entertainments where admission is charged, regular advertising rates. Obsolete notices, 125 words free, over that, one cent per word. All obituary notices, one cent per word. Classified ads, one cent per word each issue, with a minimum price of 25 cents, cash in advance; stamps accepted.

The Record is entered at the postoffice at Alma, Michigan, for transmission through the mail as second-class matter.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF ALMA, MICHIGAN

## FORTY YEARS TOO LATE

One cold last week there came a knock at the back door and when it was opened, an intelligent-looking, thin-limbed man, peering in, said, "Lady, can I get a bite to eat. I'm hungry. I've got money and I have been out of work until I am just flabbergasted. I am not used to this, but I have to do it this morning."

He was invited in and given a breakfast. The hot coffee made him talkative, and presently he went on, "Got a college ear here I see. Well, those young duffers are having the time of their lives right now and don't know it. College helps some fellows and makes fools of others. Makes them lazy, you know, so they are not willing to do any real honest work. Some fellows go to college with the idea of doing something worth while, and some go because they can have a good time at the expense of the old folks. Some of 'em spend their time to advantage, and some fool it away. Time will tell the story of what they will do in the world. It's up to each one of them, you know."

"I never had a college education. I finished high school and took a year in military academy. I've always been a good earner, got big money a good deal of the time, but I have also been a free spender. Got along alright, though, until I was took sick about three years ago. Am not in the best of shape even yet. Hadn't counted on any sickness you see, so here I am this morning, sixty years old and begging breakfast of a stranger. Say if I could have come to this forty years ago, it might have set me to thinking in time, for I might have had sense enough to heed it and things would have been a lot different with me now. I wouldn't be begging bread in a strange place."

"Funny how little thinking we do anyway. I've earned enough money, and wasted it all, so I needn't be here. But now too late because I didn't learn to do the right kind of thinking forty years ago. I'd like to tell those young ducks, how important it is to learn to think straight and always act on the square, but I guess they'd only laugh at me and call me an old failure if I did. And probably they wouldn't understand that I failed and am tired, cold and hungry today, needlessly, because I didn't learn to think straight forty years ago and make the most of my opportunities when I had the chance that they are having now."

"Queer isn't it, how some folks learn to think forty years too late. But then I guess some never learn to think at all. The old man isn't very bright for me these days, but I must be jogging on. He's something turns up pretty soon. Maybe I can find a job some where. Thank you, lady, for being kind to an old man."

The door closed and he passed out into a world of cold, hard facts, a stranger in a strange land, weary, cold and with his hunger only temporarily appeased, not knowing where he could sleep that night, because he had learned to think forty years too late.

## THE PEOPLE SHOULD SAY

The results of the war in Europe have put the nations of the earth in a position never more favorable to the success of a limitation of armament program. There is now no nation in Europe in a position to make a trouble for Great Britain. There is no nation in a position to make an aggressive war against the United States. There is no nation in a position to make an aggressive war against Japan. These are the three and the only great nations threatening naval establishments of sufficient magnitude to require a war requiring naval cooperation. That being true, the reason why any nation should maintain a military establishment other than that necessary for ordinary defense, is out of fear of aggression on the part of some other of the leading nations. If Great Britain and Japan and the United States can agree upon certain important international relations, as they should be able to agree, then it will be entirely practicable to agree upon limitation of armaments with resultant reduction in national expenditures, the release of considerable wealth and man power for utilization in industrial instead of military activities, and a lifting of the burden of taxation from the people who have reached the limit.

Knowing this to be true, the people of the various nations represented at the armaments conference will watch with deep interest the attitude each nation may take, with particular reference to the effect that attitude may have upon reaching an ultimate agreement. If the representatives of any nation stand unjustly in the way of the effort to limit and reduce armaments, they will be held accountable not merely by the people of other nations but by the people of their own nation as well. The demand for a reduction of the cost of armament comes not from officialdom but from the rank and file of the citizenship of the most important nations who are now bearing the burden of almost destructive taxation.

President Harding voiced the sentiment of practically all the people of the world when he expressed the desire to secure, through a conference of the representatives of nations, agreement upon a plan by which the competition in armament may be checked. Those who stand in the way of the accomplishment of that desire, if any such there be, will have difficulty in making explanations which will be satisfactory to their home people after the conference is over. Now is the time to fix these matters, and the people who pay the bills should have the say.

If the disarmament conference can succeed in accomplishing all that the newspapers predict that it may accomplish, or even the major part of it, then there is some hope that the world in the future may be able to pay off its debts, get squared away in time, and enter upon a new era of world prosperity and world betterment that will make for the future good of the entire human race as well as for their happiness and material benefit.

Laziness and inertia are hard to overcome. If you feel any symptoms better start a campaign to eradicate them at once before you have a fixed habit to combat.

## Proclamation

By the Governor

"Oh, that man would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."

In accordance with the custom long ago established by our fathers, it is entirely fitting that, at this season of the year, we should set apart a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, the source of all good, for the manifold mercies and blessings that are ours.

There is an old legend which says there are two angels whose duty it is to bear from earth the prayers of men. One is the angel of Requests and the other the angel of Thanksgiving. Each carries a large basket as he flies from place to place, listening at the doors of prayer-closets. The angel of Requests soon has his baskets filled and heaped up with the supplications of men, but the angel of Thanksgiving, after going all his rounds, has only a few little hymns of gratitude in the bottom of his basket.

Perhaps this fancy is truer than we suppose. People murmur and find fault much oftener than they rejoice and give thanks; but, as we look back over the past year, we have abundant reason for Thanksgiving in our individual lives, as a State, and as a Nation. A sufficient harvest has been gathered and we are assured of sustenance for man and beast. Our people, as a rule have been sober and steadfast, honest and industrious. No other land has been so highly favored as our own. We have still graver problems to solve, but, gaining courage from the experience of the past, we may go forward in hope and confidence, guided and blessed by the Providence of God.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Michigan, I hereby join the President of the United States in designating Thursday, November 24, 1921, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fifth.

Alex J. Groesbeck, Governor.  
 Charles J. Deland, Secretary of State.

## Contemporaries

## THE COST OF STRIKES

Herbert S. Smith, president of the English coal miners, recently said: "The war left the coal miners with an exaggerated sense of their power. Today the miners are paying the price of their folly in misery and idleness. It would be well if all the labor leaders in this country had this clear vision of what strikes cost."

There may be conditions so adverse to wage earners that they are justified in striking. But to use the strike as a common weapon defeats its own ends.

A strike is essentially the same thing as making war. When you make war, you try to force some other group of people to accept your point of view. But it is terribly destructive and usually hurts most those who resort to the weapon of force. "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword," the Holy Scriptures said, and the same thing has proved true many times with the strike.

If wages are increased through strikes, the gain does not come out of capital, but it is added to the price of goods and services. If goods and services are thereby are put up, the mass of the people can not buy them freely, and unemployment results.

The unemployment of the year 1921 was the direct result of the strikes of 1919 and 1920, which put up prices of goods so high that the public could not buy them, so that the factories had to shut down. If the labor troubles of the former years could have been settled by arbitration, prices never would have gone so high, and business would have run along without much break.

Public sentiment has forced the railroad union chiefs to call off their proposed strike. If they are tempted later to quit work in protest at the decrees that may be made by the railroad labor board, they will do well to remember that the public feels that the men who work in any such vital industry as railroading, should give continuous service and submit all grievances to fair arbitration. — St. Johns News.

## A POWER FOR GOOD

The expression that the press is a power for good is often heard, and all is true. But it must not be forgotten that power can be used for evil, and it is true that among certain papers this is done. The "yellow journals" do not exert an influence for good, but are a positive detriment to the morals of the community where they circulate.

One great example of the powers of the press has been in the forcing of the disarmament conference or council. Several great metropolitan dailies have been industriously engaged in patting themselves on the back and taking credit, yet the fact remains that not one word appeared in any big daily until the country papers had advocated the idea of disarmament for months. The metropolitan

papers followed—they did not lead. That they fought valiantly may be conceded, but they came in when they saw which side was backed by the people. The press exerts a power, and that editor who permits his power to be exerted in the exploiting of crime, making heroes of criminals, covering wrong doings with a glamor and placing a halo about the head of some fellow whose place is in the electric chair, is a disgrace to the honored profession. The power for good should be the only power the press should use.—St. Louis Leader.

## SCRIPTURE II Kings 6:1-6

And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too straight for us.

Let us go, we pray thee, unto Jordan, and take thence every man a beam, and let us make us a place there, where we may dwell. And he answered, go ye.

And one said, Be content, I pray thee, and go with thy servants, and he answered I will go.

So he went with them, and when they came to Jordan, they cut down wood.

But as one was felling a beam, the axe head fell into the water; and he cried, and said, alas master, for he was borrowed.

And the man of God said, Where fell it? And he shewed him the place. And he cut down a stick, and cast it in thither; and the iron did swim.

## Standard Fruits

## Urged for State

That the reputation of Michigan fruit depends upon standardization on a few varieties that can be grown successfully in the state, is the opinion of W. C. Dutton, horticultural specialist at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing. Fruit growers in Michigan have found that they are growing far too many varieties of apples, and a special committee, composed jointly of men from the State Horticultural Society and the horticultural department at M. A. C., is preparing a report upon standard varieties which will be presented at the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society in Grand Rapids December 6 to 8.

"Recent apple shipments totaling sixty cars were made from one point in the state," says Dutton, "eighty varieties being included in the shipments. Growers themselves have found that this is wrong, and an effort will be made to standardize on good varieties—preferably those that can be grown better in Michigan than anywhere else."

"There should be two lists of varieties from which to choose—one for the grower who will raise large quantities of a few varieties and ship in car lots, and one for the grower who sells on a local market and wishes a succession of varieties over the longest possible period. Conditions are so diversified in Michigan, however, that the same varieties cannot be recommended for all parts of the state. Such a list would have to be divided into districts."

Reports given by the special committee at the state meeting of Horticultural Society are expected to provide a basis for solving this problem of standardization.

## Key Men Tied Close

## To Dodge Brothers

Fred J. Haynes, president, and John Ballantyne, treasurer, the key executives of Dodge Brothers, have just entered into an iron-clad contract with that company covering a long period of years. The announcement is intended to set at rest at once and for all time thoughts that there is the slightest chance of a change in Dodge Brothers, either in ownership or management.

Ever since the passing of the founders, John F. and Horace E. Dodge, the future of the big business has been the subject of speculation. Its splendid standing in the commercial world, its golden future, with almost limitless possibilities, naturally made mouths water and tongues scatter rumors wherever wisecracks were gathered.

But the stories and rumors, flattering as they were, became annoying to the owners of the business—the only ones who were not consulted in the proposed disposition of it. Dodge Brothers' management grew weary of denying each crop of rumors as they periodically appeared. The action just taken by the board of directors, therefore, is in the nature of a final answer.

Dodge Brothers are producing 500 cars every working day and are behind on their orders.—Reprinted from Automobile Topics, October 29, 1921.

## Two Jugular Veins.

There are two jugular veins on each side of the neck. The external jugular veins are just beneath the skin and convey the blood from the external portions of the head and neck to the heart, while the internal jugular veins carry the blood from the lateral sinus to the heart.

## Safety Pins Long in Use.

Safety pins can be traced back to the fifteenth century B. C., when pins were made of bone and bent over, shaped like the modern safety pins. Many of them have been found in graves of that period. Since then the safety pin has passed through many changes and been made of various metals. An average of 1,000,000 gross of safety pins are now manufactured yearly.

## Alma Ten Years Ago This Week

William Sloan, a highly respected resident of Pine River township, passed away. He had been a resident of the county for nearly fifty years.

Olivet College won the annual battle from Alma College, 9 to 6.

The annual Alumni banquet of the Detroit Alumni of Alma College was held and Stanley Graves was elected president of the Detroit organization.

An item shows that Alma College defeated the University of Detroit football team 28 to 0. Some different than this year, when the Detroiters boast of one of the strongest aggregations in the country.

The school board here asked the taxpayers of the school district for a new high school building, and estimated the cost of the structure at \$65,000.

Spend Thanksgiving Day with us at the Strand—"The Old Nest"—advertisement.

## Record Directory

FOR READY REFERENCE

Preserve This and Then You'll Know

President and Congress President, Warren G. Harding, Ohio, salary \$75,000, with allowance for traveling expenses up to \$25,000 extra, and \$150,000 more for clerk hire and White House expenses—\$250,000 in all. (Subject to change)

Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge, Maine, salary \$12,000. President pro tem of senate, Albert B. Cummins, Iowa. Speaker of House, Frederick H. Gillett of Mass.; salary \$12,000. The 96 Senators and 435 Representatives of 67th congress receive \$7,500 salary each, with mileage extra at 50 cents a mile each way, each session, figured on distance between their homes and Washington; also \$125 extra for stationery, newspapers, etc. Each is also allowed \$2,500 a year for clerk hire. Ratio of representation, one member to each 211,817 population.

Party Division in 67th Congress: House 301 Rep., 133 Dem., 1 Soc. Senate, 59 Rep., 37 Dem. U. S. Senators—Chas. E. Townsend, Truman H. Newberry. Representative in Congress—Joseph W. Fordney.

The Cabinet Arranged in order of presidential succession: Sec'y State, Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.; Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, Pa.; War, John W. Weeks, Mass.; Atty.-Gen., Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio; Postmaster-Gen., Will H. Hays, Ind.; Sec'y Navy, Edwin Denby, Mich.; Interior, Albert B. Fall, N. Mex.; Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Iowa; Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, Calif.; Labor, James J. Davis, Pa. Salary of each \$12,000.

The Supreme Court Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, salary \$25,000. Associate Justices, salary \$14,500 each: Jos. McKenna, Calif. (Rep.); Oliver W. Holmes, Mass. (Rep.); Wm. B. Day, Ohio (Rep.); Will. C. Bradley, Conn. (Rep.); Mahlon Pitney, N. J. (Rep.); James McReynolds, Tenn. (Dem.); Louis D. Brandeis, Mass. (Dem.); John H. Clarke, Ohio (Dem.).

Michigan Government Governor, Alex. J. Groesbeck, salary \$5,000. Lieut. Gov., Thomas Read, salary \$300.00. Secretary of State, Charles J. Deland, salary \$2,500.00. State Treas., Frank E. Gorman, salary \$2,500.00. Auditor Gen., Oranuel R. Fisher, salary \$2,500.00. Attorney Gen., Martin Wiley, salary \$5,000.00. Supt. of Public Instruction, Thomas E. Johnson, salary \$4,000.00. State Highway Comm., Frank F. Rogers, salary \$7,500.00. Senator of District, Aaron Amon, salary \$900.00. Representative of District, David G. Locke, salary \$400.00. Supreme Court Judges, salary \$8,000.00; Joseph B. Moore, Joseph H. Steere, Howard Weist, Grant Fellows, John W. Stone, Geo. M. Clark, John E. Bird, Nelson Sharp.

County Officers Circuit Judge, Edward J. Moinet, salary \$2,500.00. Judge of Probate, James G. Kress, salary \$2,400.00. Sheriff, A. T. Willett, salary, fees; Clerk, Bernice Case, salary \$1,500; Treas., Sidney Evers, salary \$1,500; Pros. Atty., Romaine Clark, salary \$2,200; Register of Deeds, Chas. Heister, salary, fees; School Com., Howard Foster, salary \$1,000. Circuit Court Com., Archie McCall, Wm. A. Bahke, fees; Drain Com., Erva Laycock, salary \$1,500; Coroners, W. K. Ludwig, Dr. Hall, fees.

City Government Mayor, Chas. R. Murphy, salary \$300.00. City Commissioners, John C. Chick, Floyd Glass, A. J. Archer, Philip Greaser, salary \$200.00. City Manager, Wm. E. Reynolds, salary \$500.00. City Clerk, Francis C. Hayward, salary \$200.00. City Treasurer, D. W. Adams, salary \$1,800.00. City Attorney, Wm. A. Bahke, salary \$1,200.00. Health Officer, Dr. John N. Day, salary \$1,800.00. Chief of Police, James R. Campbell, salary \$1,750.00. Supervisors, 1st ward, Jesse E. Fuller, 2nd ward, Nicholas E. Gaud, 3rd ward, Albert F. Cook, 4th ward, Jacob D. Helman, salary \$2.00 per day on actual time.

## The Strand

THURSDAY and FRIDAY

CHARLES RAY

—in—

"An Old Fashioned Boy"

Fox News Pathe Review

SATURDAY

DOUGLAS MacLEAN

—in—

"The Rookie's Return"

Chester Comedy

SUNDAY and MONDAY

RUSSELL SIMPSON

—in—

"GODLESS MEN"

A powerful tale of the sea also Educational Comedy

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

MADGE KENNEDY

—in—

"The Highest Bidder"

Travelog Kinograms

Vaudeville Wednesday Only

THURSDAY and FRIDAY

RUPERT HUGHES

"The Old Nest"

Special attraction for Thanksgiving Day.

COMING

"Bringing Up Father"

Telephone No. 17

Corner State and Superior

## ELLISON'S GROCERY

C.O.D. and Cash Orders Solicited. Free Delivery Service

24 1/2 lb. Sack St. Louis Select Flour.....88c

—or—

5 lbs. Fine Granulated Sugar.....27c  
 With each \$1.00 purchase of other merchandise.

Famo Pancake Flour, sack	35c	Argo Gloss or Corn Starch, per lb	9c
Macaroni in bulk per lb	10c	K. C. Baking Powder, large cans	23c
Butter or Oyster Crackers, lb	12 1/2 c	Powdered Sugar 4x per lb	10c
Honey, dark or light new, per lb	30c	Roast Beef, 2 lb. cans	33c
Lemons, new per doz.	40c	Bredrud Oleo per lb.	29c

5 bars Flake and one Jap Rose Soap for.....33c  
 4 bars Jap Rose Soap for.....29c  
 5 empty Bredrud cartons worth to you.....29c

Wanted—Black Walnuts, Hickory Nuts, Apples, Eggs

## Free Public Auction Sale

It is gratifying to note the interest taken in the auction sale as a good number of articles are being offered, among which are cows, horses, and sheep.

Sale Starts Promptly at 2:30 on

Saturday

Bring in Your Produce

For further information phone 318

Gerhardt &amp; Smith's Store

Fostered by the

Alma Merchant's Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce

## COOKING UTENSILS

With Thanksgiving near, the housewife's thoughts turn naturally toward cooking. And with a big dinner to prepare, plenty of utensils make the work so much lighter.

Come in and inspect our complete stock — each item specially priced for this Thanksgiving Sale.

1/4 off on  
 All Roasters, Tea Kettles  
 and Percolators

New Low Price  
 on  
 Carving Sets



E. C. CLAPP Hardware